MONDAY, *August* 10. 1767. [NUMB. 1664]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

To the Publiſhers of the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next.

vide Pa. 695

IN my laſt, I attempted to prove that what was done by *Warren* and others, at *Lanesborough*, did not *clearly* and *neceſſarily* amount to *high treaſon*; and from the authorities I have produced, I think it is evident that in fact, it *did not* amount to it, nor is it probable upon the facts in this caſe, as they are ſtated by *Major Hawley* and *me*, had Warren been tried in Weſtminſter-hall for the crime of *high treaſon*, and had the *Major* been of council for the crown, that it would have been in his power, with all his eloquence, diſtinctions and refinements, to have convicted him; even, tho' no regard had been paid to the *particular circumſtances* of the times. However, if it be only a *doubtful point*, which, ſurely, will not be denied, it is ſufficient for my preſent purpoſe. I am next to enquire, upon ſuppoſition that it *might* amount to *high treaſon*, yet, whether this *neceſſarily* excludes the offence of a *riot*, ſo that they could not be guilty of, and proſecuted for, the *latter*. It will, perhaps, be expected that I firſt prove, what I have aſſerted, namely, that it comes clearly within the definition or deſcription of a *riot*: this I ſhall do by citing the words of *Hawkins*, on whom the Major relies as a good *orthodox* authority. Book I. ch. 65. ſect. 1. he ſays, "A riot ſeems to be a *tumultuous diſturbance* "*of the peace* by three perſons, or more, aſſembling "together of their own authority, with an intent "mutually to aſſiſt each other, againſt any who "ſhall oppoſe them, in the execution of ſome en"terprize of a private nature, and afterwards actu"ally executing the ſame in a *violent* and *turbulent* "manner, to the terror of the people, whether the "act intended were of itſelf *lawful* or *unlawful*."—The Major ſeemed willing to attend to this clauſe abſtracted and alone; and therefore he objected at the trial, as he tells us, '*that as the company were* '*aſſembled with a* LAWFUL *and* INNOCENT *occaſion*, '*what was done by Warren and others would not a*'*mount to a riot*, &c. but this ſame Hawkins goes on, ſect. 3. and anſwers the Major thus——"How"ever, it ſeems clear that if in an aſſembly of per"ſons met together *on any lawful occaſion whatſo*"*ever*, a *ſudden* propoſal ſhould be ſtarted of going "together *in a body* to pull down a houſe or incloſure, or to do *any other act of violence* to the diſ"turbance of the public peace, and ſuch motion "be agreed to, and executed accordingly, the per"ſons cannot but be *riotors*, becauſe their aſſociat"ing themſelves for ſuch a *new purpoſe*, is no way "extenuated by their having met at firſt upon *ano*"*ther*."—Sure I am, that *Serjeant Hawkins* and *Major Hawley* are not *both orthodox*; the Major will excuſe me if I give the preference to the Serjeant's opinion; and applying what he ſays down to *our* ſtate of the caſe, it comes clearly within his deſcription of a *riot*, taking all he ſays together; but if, as the Major affirms, what was done by Warren and others, "*was in* EXECUTION and CONSE"QUENCE of a PREVIOUS CONFEDERACY and "COMBINATION,"—then it comes moſt clearly within the general definition in the firſt ſection.—But it may be objected, that in this caſe here was no *ſudden propoſal ſtarted of going together* IN A BODY, to do what was done, and ſo it is not parallel to the caſe put by Hawkins;—to which I anſwer, that this makes no difference with reſpect to *Warren* and others who committed the fact, as appears by the caſe of, *The Queen & Ellis*, 2 Salk 595. where theſe two points are reſolved by *Lord Holt*, whoſe judgment the *Major* ſeems ardently to wiſh for.—1. "If ſeveral are aſſembled *lawfully* without any "evil intent, and an affray happens, none are "guilty but *ſuch as act*; but if the aſſembly was "originally unlawful, the act of one is imputable "to all." 2dly. "If three, or more, are *lawfully* "aſſembled, and quarrelling, all fall upon one of "their own company, this is no riot; but if it be "on a ſtranger, the very moment the quarrel be"gins, they begin to be an *unlawful aſſembly*, and "their *concurrence* is evidence of an *evil intention* "in them that concur; ſo that it is a *riot* in them "*that act*, and in *no more*. So ruled, and ſo found "by the jury."—Thus ſays the great *Lord Holt*, for whom, I aſſure the *Major*, I have as high a veneration as he appears to have. From theſe authorities I truſt it appears to the ſatisfaction, even of the *Major* himſelf, that *Warren* and others, not only *could be*, but actually *were* guilty of a *riot*, unleſs this offence is excluded, or ſwallowed up and annihilated by a much higher offence, namely, *high treaſon*. And this I deny; I ſay that allowing, for the ſake of the argument, which is all I mean to do, that what was done by them, amounted, by the rules of rigid law, to the crime of *high treaſon*, yet they might, notwithſtanding, be guilty of and legally proſecuted for a *riot*. I firſt obſerve, that, no words can be produced from any author whatever, either *expreſsly affirming* (I except *Major Hawley*) or from whence it can be fairly *concluded*, that a man who has committed *ſuch acts*, as by *conſtruction* of *law*, *may* amount to *high treaſon*, *cannot* by the *ſame acts* be guilty alſo of a *riot*.——I ſpeak of *high treaſon* by *levying war* againſt the King, which is all we are here concerned with. Now this, *Major Hawley* ought in good conſcience to have done, before he condemned the court for inclining to the ſide of *mercy*.——And this is in fact a full anſwer to all that the *Major* has yet advanced on this head; but I am willing to *convince* as well to *confute*; and therefore, I obſerve, further, that the contrary opinion is clearly imply'd in Lord Hale's report of the Weaver's caſe, before cited, page 146.—where he ſays, "It ſeemed very *doubt*"*ful* to *them* (the twelve judges) whether the de"ſign amounted to a levying of war againſt the "King—and *tho'* it was an *enormous riot*, yet it "would be difficult to make it *treaſon*——Many "of them therefore concluded that if Mr. Attorney "ſhould *think fit* to proceed as for a *treaſon*, the "matter might be ſpecially found, and ſo left to "further advice——And, that Mr. Attorney upon "conſideration of the whole matter thought fit to "proceed for a *riot only*, and many were indicted, "convicted, fined and pillor'd"——Now, how could the judges proceed to a trial & conviction of a *riot*, while they *doubted* whether it did not amount to *high treaſon*, if the *latter* NECESSARILY excluded or ſwallowed up the *former*? Or, is the doctrine of *high treaſon* better underſtood at *Northampton*, than by *all* the *judges* of England?—— Beſides, this is perfectly agreeable to conſtant practice in ſimilar caſes; in an indictment of *murder*, where it is a doubtful point whether the facts amount to *murder*; do the courts or juries ever adopt *Major Hawley*'s rule, *Neck or nothing*? don't they frequently find it *manſlaughter*?—So in houſe-breaking in the night, where it is dubious whether the fact amount to *burglary*, is it not common to proſecute for *larceny* only? and was it ever objected in ſuch a trial, by the council for the priſoner, that upon the evidence it appeared he was guilty of *burglary*, and therefore "*he ſhould be diſmiſſed from the indictment of larceny, and charged anew and brought to trial for his true offence*?"——If upon a trial at the Old-Bailey for *petit larceny*, the council for the priſoner ſhould inſiſt that the value of the goods ſtollen was more than twelve pence, and therefore his client ought to be diſcharged from that indictment and charged anew with *grand larceny*, his *true offence*, I am confident it would ſtrike all *there* as a ſingular novelty.——In ſhort, that a higher offence may include a lower, is ſo common learning, that it cannot be thought neceſſary to prove it by a cloud of authorities (as might eaſily be done) I ſhall therefore ſubmit it to *Major Hawley*, not doubting but, upon reconſideration, he will readily allow, that Warren and others *might* be guilty of a *riot*, notwithſtanding what was done by them *might* amount to *high treaſon*: and then the only enquiry remaining is, whether it was not the right of the crown to proſecute for a *riot* only? and that it was, appears, I think, clearly from the caſe of the weavers, before mentioned; where upon conſultation of all the judges of England, it was left entirely to the diſcretion of the King's attorney to proceed for *treaſon* or a *riot*, as he tho't proper—and indeed, it would ſeem ſtrange if the King, who is the fountain of mercy, could not diſplay his royal clemency in *leſſening* the offences of his ſubjects, when it is his good pleaſure ſo to do—but this is a point clear, not only from the reaſon of the thing, but from expreſs authorities—I ſhall mention only one. Lord Coke, that great judge of law, treating of high treaſon, ſays "If the indict"ment were *felonice* and not *proditorie* (FOR THE KING MAY LESSEN THE OFFENCE, IT IT PLEASE HIM) then the pardon of *felonies* is good" (for the treaſon)—and adds, as a reaſon for this, "in every *treaſon*, *felony* is *implied*."—But poſſibly it may be objected, that the word *King* is to be underſtood *literally* as ſignifying the *perſon* of his ſacred Majeſty; which is what the *Major* ſeems to intend when he blames the court for proceeding on the indictment for a *riot*, and not for *treaſon* "*without any intimation of his Majeſty's pleaſure*."—To which I anſwer, that by the *King* here, Lord Coke evidently indends, the *King's court* and *council*; for the King's *pleaſure* to *leſſen* the *offence* is ſuppoſed to be ſignifyed by indicting *felonice* and not *proditorie*; now every Tiro knows that the *King in perſon*, don't frame the indictments, and knows nothing about them, any otherwiſe than as, by fiction of law, he is ſuppoſed to be always preſent in his courts;—beſides Lord Coke expreſly ſays—"*at the will* OF THE KING, *that is, of the* KING'S COURT *where the plea dependeth*."—2. Inſt. 216.—210. 254.——ſo that the grievance complained of by *Warren*'s council, really amounts to no more than this; that the *King* was *pleaſed* to leſſen his offence by indicting him for a *riot* inſtead of *high treaſon*, without any intimation of his *Majeſty's pleaſure*. Upon the whole, I take it to be clearly proved, that what was done by *Warren* and others did not amount to *high treaſon* but was clearly a *riot*—that allowing it, in ſtrict law, to riſe to *high treaſon*; yet, by the ſame acts, they were guilty likewiſe of a *riot*, for which they might be proſecuted, conſiſtent with the principles of reaſon and the clear rules of law, at the pleaſure of the King's court; and conſequently *Major Hawley* has no good foundation for complaining of the *clemency* of the King's court towards his client, as being illegal.

The *Major*'s next point is at the other extreme; *that all circumſtances conſidered*, *inſtead of being guilty of* HIGH TREASON, *they were guilty of* NO CRIME *at all*. This opinion is grounded on a ſuppoſition, that at that time the whole province was *outlawed*, and therefore we were all in a mere *ſtate of nature*; and conſequently every man was at liberty to do what was right in his own eyes.—And if any one diſputes this with the *Major*, his imagination takes fire, and we were "*in a ſtate* "MUCH WORSE *than a ſtate of nature*," that is, of *human* nature—nay, "*in a ſtate* WORSE *than* "BRUTAL—*in the ſame ſtate with* INANIMATE "MATTER, *ſubject to the laws of* ATTRACTION *and* "REPULSION *only*"—nay, even this is not enough, but his fancy now flaming to it's higheſt pitch, and on the point of expiring, we are all hurried to "a "*ſtate more confuſed ſtill*, A PERFECT CHAOS."——The extravagant workings of a warm imagination may afford ſubject matter for the ſpeculations of a *phyſician*; but it is difficult to *reaſon* with one under the influence of it. However, I will offer two or three things to the Major's conſideration, which, poſſibly, may give him a different view of this matter.—That a *total* ſuſpenſion of the laws; an *entire* interruption of the courſe of juſtice, would be, a compleat diſſolution of the bonds of ſociety, and reduce us to a ſtate of nature, I will not diſpute.—But that a *partial* blank in the courſe of juſtice, which is all the Major pretends, would have the ſame operation, I deny.—I think it evident, that while juſtice is adminiſtred, tho' but in part, civil government remains; and while civil government remains, among men, they cannot be ſaid to be in a *ſtate of nature*, that is, diſſolved from *all* the bonds of civil ſociety, unleſs *government* and *no government*, or, *to be*, and *not to be*, are ſynonimous terms. If a *partial* failure in the adminiſtration of juſtice is, *in itſelf*, the diſſolution of civil ſociety, then it follows clearly that the denial of juſtice to *one man* in the ſociety, is alſo the diſſolution of civil ſociety, and thereby the government is at an end, and all the members of the ſociety are, *ipſo facto*, reduced to a ſtate of nature; but the glaring abſurdity of the concluſion demonſtrates an error in the premiſes:—and yet all *Major Hawley*'s arguments are equally applicable to this concluſion, as to that which he has drawn, & they are brought to ſupport; as he himſelf may be convinced upon trial. The authorities produced by him from *Lord Coke*, are all very good *ſayings*, but they have not the remoteſt tendency to prove the point for which they are cited,

as

✓ during the Stamp Act

as the Major *must* see upon reviewing them. And it is incumbent on him to *prove*, not to *affirm*, that a *partial* suspension of the laws, or a *partial* interruption in the course of justice, is the *dissolution of civil society*; which if he proves, *erit mihi magnus apollo*.—But further, I do not take the fact to be as the Major represents it, namely, that, "there was "*almost* a total blank in the course of law" or, "that the King's writs on civil causes, were denied "to *all* his Majesty's subjects in this province for "several months"—I know the contrary to be fact, I know that at several offices, where I had occasion to apply for writs, soon after the first of November, they were *not* denied, but were delivered freely—and I know that in several counties the courts of justice were opened and proceeded upon business, at the times by law appointed for holding the same—these things, there are thousands in the province who know to be facts, however imagination may paint. As to what is said about justice *hobbling*, *limping* and *halting*, it is but a *lame* argument to support the main point, that *civil society* was *dissolved* and we were all in a *state of nature*; and until this is clearly proved the Major's last objection is totally without foundation.—There is another exception which the *Major* tells us he took at the trial, which I have not yet taken notice of; it is this, "*that as the execution was not stamp'd the officer "could have no authority to arrest*, &c." he tells us also that this same execution issued *before the first of November*.—Now, as great a *connoisseur* in the *stamp-act* as the *Major*, in the *greatness* of his *soul*, is pleased *elegantly* to represent me to be, I assure him I am not *connoisseur* enough to know or conceive, how an act providing that all executions, &c. issuing *after* the first of November, should be stamp'd, could possibly affect an execution issued *before* the first of November—and therefore, if the *Major* will favour me with an exposition of his meaning, I will then give an answer to this exception, or acknowledge *Major Hawley* to be a more perfect connoisseur in the *stamp-act* than *Philanthrop*.

Mr. Avid the Act p. 153

I have now considered the *Major*'s two principal points, and have shewn, I hope to his satisfaction, that neither of them rest on any solid foundation. I have also considered his state of the facts, which upon examination appears to be, in all material parts, the same with that published by me six months before; from whence most evidently appears what was *not* the Major's design in republishing it—that it was not what he pretends, namely to give a *true* account instead of a *false* one before given. It is then a very natural enquiry, which cannot fail to be made by all his readers, what inducement, what end had he in view, when he set himself seriously and laboriously *under the infirmities of bodily weakness*, to make a *long essay* to inform the world of what it had been informed of so long before?—one can't easily believe his design is, yet, to bring *Warren* and his other clients to a trial for *high treason*;—and it is as difficult to suppose he seriously intends to perswade the public, that, if we had spent several months after the first of November in cutting one another's throats, it would have been all well, because we were in a *state of nature*.——But there is another design, which plainly runs through the whole essay, not altogether incredible, tho' truly surprizing—the object pointed at, in almost every period, is *one*—if this be attended to, the mystery is unravell'd—it will be asked, from what spring? The warmest friendship is not usually changed into the bitterest enmity without some cause.—I answer, the *Major* has informed us that at the court of sessions, *Warren's council* apprehended that he would be acquitted, or discharged from the prosecution, at the superior court; and upon this apprehension of the council, *Warren* appealed, and the court differed in opinion from *Warren*'s council—could *pride* be picqued at this? can this alone be the root of bitterness? can difference in opinion change the whole system of politicks, cancel all obligations to gratitude and respect?—Is it impossible, absolutely impossible that the opinion of *Warren*'s council *may* be *erroneous*, and that of the court *may* be *right*? When the prosecution was commenced, the council for the crown—the judges and jurors were all of the county of Berkshire, and yet the same verdict and the same judgment were given there as at the superior court—what reason can be assigned why we have not the same complaints of the *first* as of the *last*? These are questions which lead to a discovery of what I would willingly draw a veil over, did I not think the public peace, harmony and happiness deeply interested in them.——However fashionable it may be to treat the King's governors and judges with contempt and disrespect; it cannot, in the nature of things, but be highly offensive to the great ruler and judge of the universe, to whom all must one day give an account for every idle word; how much more for every attempt to destroy that mutual trust and confidence in the community, upon which the public happiness depends——and surely, the greater a man's *advantages* are for *knowing* his *duty*, the more must his peace of conscience be disturbed, when, upon serious reflection, he finds he has greatly deviated from it. *Major Hawley* has kindly recommended self-examination to me, and furnished me with a *text* for this purpose. I thank him; and in return, I heartily recommend to his serious and fervent repetition, three times a day, the following prayer of King David. *Search me O God and know my heart; try me and know my thoughts, and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting.* And that his prayer may be answered, and every thing amiss within him, be discovered to him, repented of and rectify'd, is the unfeigned wish of

Philanthrop.

To the Publishers of the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

As the most communicative way of delivering an injured person's sentiments to the public is thro' the channel of a News-Paper, I therefore take this method to deliver mine.

My aunt, Mrs. Alice Quick, was one and a heavy one of the sufferers in the great fire in Boston in 1760, and as there were large collections made for them and deposited in the hands of several Gentlemen duly appointed (and I don't know but sworn) to equally and justly distribute the same among them, according to such accounts as should be truly exhibited to them, the *very* poor to be first assisted; and the rest to be alike in proportion to their loss.

Now, Mrs. Quick was greatly a sufferer. She lost her mansion house in the most public street in the town, together with a great part of her shop goods and furniture—so great a part of her shop goods that she was obliged to write to England for a large quantity to make an assortment.

She timely gave in to the Gentlemen so appointed as near an estimate of her loss as possible, but within what she really did lose.

Proper application was made to them, either by herself or her friends, for her proportion of the money collected, and repeated promises that she should have her part in due time. I was once myself a witness to such a promise to her.—She died without receiving a farthing—I was made her residuary legatee, in consequence of which, finding the Gentlemen were about to close their distribution, I waited upon them at Col. Phillips's, who was one of them, and where they met.—Col. Phillips treated me very politely and asked me to sit; immediately Mr. Samuel Dexter or Mr. Royal Tyler, or both, who were also distributors, in a rough manner, ask'd me who ordered me there? I told them no one, but, as I understood it was their last distribution of the monies collected for the sufferers, I came to see whether there was any for Mrs. Quick's estate. I was rudely answered by Mr. Dexter or Mr. Tyler—not a Farthing.—The reason I could not remember which of them answered me was the great surprize I was then in at their ill treatment, and being a stranger in the town.

Upon the whole I have never to this day got a farthing, nor does it seem at present likely I shall, tho' the town has taken away one & an half foot of my land and made me pay a large tax besides for widening the street.

And now what shall I say? What shall you, my fellowmen, tho' I be a *stranger*, say at such (to me seeming) injustice? You surely will not laugh at my calamity, but I hope and doubt not you will rather mock those who have thus injured me, and if I can get no other redress this will be some satisfaction.

The candor of the public I hope will excuse this narrative as it appears so late, nor should I have thus related it, but being often told my aunt relinquished her right, and my certainly knowing she never did.

Thomas Knight.

LONDON, *May* 18.

It is said the debates on the American affairs came on in a great assembly last Wednesday, & continued till two o'clock in the morning, when it was agreed to by a great majority, to restrain the assembly of New York and Massachuset's-bay from acting in a public capacity, till the act for quartering soldiers in America be complied with. It is said the assemblies of these two provinces had made an act for raising a sum of money, to pay the soldiers, as an equivalent for the privileges granted them by the above act; by this artifice it would seem, that they eluded the authority of the British parliament.

Edinburgh, May 16. Tuesday evening arrived in Town from London, the Rev. Messirs Nathaniel Wittaker and Samson Occum, Ministers of the Gospel in New-England. The Purposes of these Gentlemen's arrival is to solicit Contributions for the Indian School under the Care of the Reverend Mr. Wheelock, which is founded for the Education of Indian Youth, to fit them for being Missionaries among their own civilized Countrymen. The Rev. Mr. Occum is of the Mohegan Tribe, and was the first Scholar educated by Mr. Wheelock. After being employed as a Schoolmaster in the Wilderness, he was ordained a Minister of the Gospel by Suffolk Presbytery on Long-Island, where his influence among the Indians is very considerable. He is the first Indian Preacher that ever set foot in Britain. The Rev. Mr. Whitefield is expected To-Morrow.

CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina, July 17.

This day arrived here from West-Floriday, his Majesty's ship Cygnet commanded by Philip Durell, Esq; in which came passengers Brigadier General Tayler and his lady whom Capt. Durell landed at St. Augustine. The Cygnet in her way from Pensacola, went to the Havana, and, when abreast of the Moro was hailed and ordered to bring to, Capt. Durell answered that he would do so as soon as the ship was in safety, on which several guns were fired at him from the Moro and just as the anchor was gone, a twenty four pound ball struck the Cygnet about six inches above the water, went through her larboard side and stuck in the starboard. Captain Durell was not permitted to go on shore, but wrote to the governor complaining of the insult offered to the British flag, and had for answer, that they had the King's orders not to suffer any ship to enter that port. We are told several other letters past. A few days after, the Adventure frigate, Capt. Fitzherbert, came off the Havana, with dispatches from Admiral Parry to the Spanish governor, and met with much the same treatment. The Spaniards used the most scurrilous abusive language to both ships, calling the people, English Dogs, &c. These are all the particulars of this extraordinary affair we have, as yet, been able to procure. There is no doubt that proper notice will be taken of such daring insults, and the Dons be made to know themselves and not to forget who were their conquerors.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

Extract of a Letter from *London*, May 27. 1767.

"Inclosed I send you a Copy of the Merchants Report on the subject of Paper Money obtained after many Meetings and delivered to the Ministry: But there are still great Difficulties, the B——d of T——de being extremely averse to the Repeal of the Act, and yet I hope we shall get over all, the Ministry being at length prevailed on to espouse the Measure, That the Colonies may have something to give on a Requisition from the Crown, and that the Duties may increase by the increase of Commerce—But it is strongly reported that the present Ministry will be soon changed; if so, all our Labour will be rendered fruitless."

By Capt. Livingston from Lisbon, we learn, that the Portuguese were fitting out a fleet of four sail of the line, with a great number of transports, for some expedition; but the place kept a secret.

Last Saturday the royal highland regiment embarked for Ireland, which regiment since its arrival in America, is distinguishable for having undergone most amazing fatigues, made long and frequent marches, thro' an inhospitable country, bearing the most excessive heats and severest colds, frequently encamping in the deepest snows; and were present at almost all the engagements, during the last war, in the West Indies and America, served at Martinico, Guadaloupe and the Havannah, at Ticonderoga, at the reduction of Fort Le Quesne, and the reduction of Canada. They have the thanks of the inhabitants for their orderly behavior during their stay in the barracks of this city.

NEW-YORK, August 3.

From the Edingburgh New-Paper of the 28th of May, we have extracted the following Particulars.

That a dissolution of parliament, is expected, and that a new one will be called—a plan said to be under consideration for Taxing America—The King of Spain it is said will communicate to the Pope only, his reasons for banishing the Jesuits—But the French Minister writes from Madrid, that the King escaped assassination only by retiring from his capital three days before the plot was to be executed—The banishment of the Jesuits has occasioned two meetings, one in England, the other in Scotland, of a religious order of whom there are great numbers in Great Britain.—Most injurious reflections on the Americans industriously propagated all over Great-Britain.—Bets and wagers run very high, on the event of the great cause relating to the Douglas estate and title, it is said no less than £. 100,000 are betted on it in Scotland only—Great bets likewise—whether the Corsicans will be free men or slaves, by the end of the year—The like bets lately ran high with regard to America—But is seems to be almost over with poor America!—The knowing Ones offered 82 to one against her, [*but we hope the knowing Ones will be taken in yet.*]

Extract of a Letter from New Providence, June 27.

"—By a vessel in three days from Porto Prince, in Cuba, we are assured that all the Jesuits in that island had been seized a few days before she sailed, together with all their papers and effects, to a very considerable amount, and carried to the Havana, in order to be sent from thence to Old Spain: they had not the least notice or apprehension of this extraordinary revolution, till they saw themselves surrounded in their convents, &c. by a number of soldiers, and their persons and properties conveyed under guard, to the principal port in the island. This is all the news we have of any importance.

Board Trade. 11 Vide the Act pa. 274.

1700

[The Account published in the last Philadelphia Chronicle of the late Resolutions of parliament respecting America, has this Addition (to what was published in our last, viz.]

"Then the said Resolution (that is the first) was agreed to by the house:"

"The subsequent Resolutions of the Committee being read a second time, were agreed to by the house:"

"Ordered, that a Bill be brought in upon the last of the said Resolutions."

From Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey, we hear, that some officers of the 28th regiment quartered in that place, having been sued for debt, had conceiv'd a pique against the under-sheriff, and being to embark on Tuesday, they the evening before raised their spirits with strong drink, and about One in the morning, they began an attack on the court-house, where the sheriff lived, broke the windows, and endeavored to force open the door, the sheriff thereupon rang the bell to alarm the inhabitants, many of whom came to his assistance, he opened the door, when the officers entered with them, and a perfect riot succeeded; but being like to be overpowered, they withdrew to the guard, and at day light they with the officers embark'd on board the transports.—The magistrates soon followed after, and made application to the commanding officer, whereupon the rioters were ordered ashore, and on examination, made an humble acknowledgment of their offence, begged pardon of the magistrates, paid all the costs, and 25l. damage to the sheriff.

Capt. Cockran, from Glasgow, the 11th of July, in long. 62. spoke with a ship from Boston for Liverpool, 5 days out.

The transports sailed from the Hook last Saturday, for England.

NEW-LONDON, July 24.

The 12th instant the Dwelling house of Samuel Edgerton, at Norwich West Farms, was struck by lightning and greatly damaged.

Last Friday morning five Calves were killed by lightning, about four miles from this town.

The same day the house of James Darby of Canterbury, was struck by lightning, which enter'd the chimney, and killed his son who was sitting at the fire place, proceeded to a bed in the same room, forced a large stone out of the chimney, which was found rolled up in an extraordinary manner in the bed cloaths, from thence it proceeded to a chest in the room, and entered the key-hole, burnt some wearing apparel, and also killed a hog at the door.

BOSTON, *August* 10.

Last Thursday se'nnight Capt. Hyslop arrived at Casco Bay from London, which Place he left about the 7th of June, by whom we hear, That the Board of Commissioners of the Customs was actually established, to consist of seven and a Salary of 500l. each; and the Secretary and Receiver-General of the Board 300l. each:—That Lieut. Governor Hutchinson and Mr. Secretary Oliver, would have been of the Board, but are provided for another Way, by Salaries to be paid them out of the Revenues raised on Duties on several Articles of Commerce, by which they, with all the Officers of the Crown, will be rendered independent of the People:—That the Chief Justice of the Superior Court was to have 500l. and the Secretary 300l. per Ann.—That the Duty of 1s. paid on Tea in England was taken off, and 3d. laid on in America:—That the Rates on Lemmons, Wine, Fruit, &c. and also upon sheet, ground and flint Glass, Lead, Colours, Paper, &c. were not yet fix'd, but would be at the meeting of the Parliament next Week after their adjournment for Whitsuntide Holidays; and that the Debenture on China Ware exported would be but one half.—That nothing would be attempted by way of Internal Taxation of the Colonies:—And, that the Address of the House of Commons to the King in behalf of the Gentlemen who suffer'd in the Colonies during the late Troubles, praying for some Recompence or peculiar Marks of the Royal Favor to them, was graciously answered by Assurances of his Majesty's Intention to Reward them for their Attachment to Government.——

We also hear that the Act of Compensation and Indemnity, lately passed here, was disallowed.——

Monday last one Patrick Sennet, a Seafaring Man, complaining in the Forenoon, of being not well, applied to a Physician, who gave him some Medicine, which reliev'd him; and thereupon returned to his Work, contrary to Advice, the Weather being very hot: At one o'clock he went home to Dinner, said he felt as well as ever he had done in his Life, sat down in his Chair, fainted, and died instantly.

We hear from Walpole, that one Day last Week Mr. Samuel Kingsbury, a young Man about 21 Years of Age, Son of Capt. Seth Kingsbury of that Place, was unfortunately drowned as he was swimming in the River there.

By a Vessel from the West Indies we have Advice that Mr. John Stevenson, Merchant, and Captain William Clouston, both late from this Place, died at Antigua a few Weeks since.

We have also advice of the Death of Mr. John Doane, formerly of this Town, Goldsmith, but for some Years past resident at the Island of Barbados.

Last Thursday one Solomon Randall, of Easton, in the County of Bristol, was committed to Goal here for attempting to pass a number of counterfeit Dollars; and 'tis said has since confessed that he cast them himself, in a Mould he made for that Purpose, and that he had no Accomplices.

A few small Bags of Cotton Wool,
Looking-Glasses,
Kippen's and Tilloch's Snuff,
China Ware,
Writing and Printing Paper,
Half Casks of Poland Starch,
Oznabrigs and Ticklinburgs,
An assortment of Silk Hose,
To be Sold at the lowest Rates by

Caleb Blanchard

In Union-Street.

Also a large and general Assortment of English and India Goods,
Which he will sell at the lowest Advance for Cash.

TO BE SOLD by

Pool *and* Clarke,

At their Store on Greene's *Wharf*,

Best refined Bar Iron, Anchors of various Sizes made of the best refin'd Iron and warranted, Nail Rods, Deck & smaller Nails, Russia and Ravens Duck, Twine, Indigo, and Brimstone; New-England Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Cotton, &c. cheap for Cash. Also a Quantity of large Salt, which will be sold in Exchange for Fish.

To be Sold by John Pigeon,
on easy Terms,

TWO good Houses and Land,

with Shops, Warehouses and other Buildings, in *Boston*, one in Sheaffe-Street, the other in Fish Street, also half of a Schooner of 110 Tons.

If said *Pigeon* is not in Town enquire of *Ezekiel Goldthwait*, Esq; As said *Pigeon* is removed to *Newton*, those that have Demands on him are desired to leave their Accounts at the House of Capt. *Moses Bennet*, in *Boston*, and they shall be paid; and those Indebted to said *Pigeon* are desired to make speedy Payment. *Boston, August* 4. 1767.

For LONDON,
To sail on Thursday next,

The Schooner *Sultana*, *Samuel Roberts* Master, now lying at *Peck's* Wharf, near Mr. *Hallowell's* Ship-Yard.——A few Barrels are wanted on Freight, which will be taken in at a very low Rate.—Those that are inclined to ship may know the Terms by applying at *Briggs Hallowell's* Store in Kingstreet, or the Master on board.

Boston, Aug. 10. 1767.

A few Barrels choice Shop Sugar,

Limes per Barrel, Lime Juice per Cask, Brazilletto per Ton or Hundred, Lignumvitæ, Box Wood and Mahogany, to be sold at Mr. *Peck's* Store, near Mr. *Hallowell's* Building Yard.

All Persons indebted to or having any Demands on the Estate of *Isaac Gridley*, Esq; deceased, are ONCE MORE requested by his Executors for a final Adjustment and Payment, and upon non Compliance their Accounts will be put in suit at next *October* Court.

Boston, Aug. 10, 1767. BENJ. GRIDLEY, JOHN GRIDLEY, } Executors.

RULES for JACKSON's
Mineral Well in *Boston*.

EVery Person that is let in pays the Gate keeper at the West-Gate, ONE Copper; and after the Use of the Water, is desired to pass out at the East Gate: ONE Copper also for every Quart Bottle to carry away: But if any Physician in Town prescribes the Use of it to any poor Persons, and will send a Certificate signifying their low Circumstances, they shall have it gratis, upon producing such Certificate. Rules for the hot, and for the cold Bath, will be fixed up in one of the Rooms.

N. B. The Gates will be open, and Attendance will be given from Sun-rise till half an Hour after Sun-set; and every one is desired to clear the Passage after the Use of the Water.

All Persons who send for Water, are desired to send Bottles to be tight corked, as the Air has a very bad Effect upon it, by robbing it of Part of its most essential Qualities, and that much sooner than People in general are aware of.

Fred. Wm. Geyer

Has imported in the last Ships from *London*.
A large and general Assortment of
English and India piece Goods.
And received by the Snow *Jenny*, Capt. *Orr*, from *Glasgow*,
An assortment of plain and flowered Lawns, some 6-qr. wide for Aprons, plain & flowered Lawn Handkerchiefs; a large assortment of Check Linen Handkerchiefs, Checks and Bed Ticks, Threads from No. 7 to No. 76, Bibles and Testaments, Kilmarnock Caps, Plaids, Carpets and Carpeting, Coverlids, Kippen's Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Blue and white China Tea Cups & Saucers, Cinnamon & Nutmegs, Writing and Press Paper; the best of London GB Wool Cards, and the very best French Indigo by large and small Quantities, at the very lowest Prices for Cash only, at his Shop next Door to *Joseph Scott*, Esq; in Union-Street.

For GLASGOW,
The Snow *Jenny*, *Hector Orr*, Master,
Will sail by the 10th of *September*.
For Freight or Passage apply to *Robert Moodie*, at his Store nigh the East End of Faneuil-Hall.

Just imported and to be Sold at said Store,
A fine Assorment of plain, flowered & spotted Lawns, Kenting Handkerchiefs, Cambricks, clear Lawns, Plaids, Kippen's Snuff, &c. &c. &c.
CASH given for FLAX-SEED.

Twenty DOLLARS Reward.

Whereas on the 19th of January 1762, at Midnight, a Schooner bound from Halifax to Louisbourg, commanded by Capt. Towzer, of Boston, was cast-away on the outermost Rock of great Child-dore, near Owl's Head, about 10 Leagues from Halifax, on board of which Schooner was Passenger Mr. John Kirby, as also one Mrs. Ann Court, the last supposed to be drowned; but a Report has lately been propagated that said Mrs. Court is living near Casco-Bay, and was an Interpreter to the Indians:—Any Person, that will give certain Intelligence of the said Ann Court's being alive, shall receive a Reward of TWENTY DOLLARS:—Apply to Mr. *John Kirby* in *Halifax*, or to the Printers of this Paper.

☞ If the Master, Mate, or any of the Seamen of said Schooner, can give any Account of the said Mrs. Court at the Time of the Disaster abovementioned, it will be kindly accepted.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay, *Court of Vice Admiralty*. } Boston, *August* 5. 1767.

To be sold by Decree of said Court 48 White Pine Logs, at a Place called Pine Island, 32 at Almsbury, 4 at Bradford, and 196 at Andover, all in the County of Essex, seized by *John Wentworth*, Esq; Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Woods for the Continent of *America*, and condemned as forfeited to his Majesty: The Sale to begin on the Fourteenth Day of *August* Instant. Conditions of Sale to be seen at the Register's Office and Places of Sale. *Per Curiam*, EZEKIEL PRICE, *D. Regr.*

Province of Massachusetts-Bay, *Court of Vice Admiralty*, } *Boston, August* 5. 1767.

All Persons claiming Property in Four Hogsheads of Molasses, seized by *John Fisher*, Esq; Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the Port of *Salem*, for illegal Importation, are hereby notified to make their personal Appearance at a Court of Vice-Admiralty to be holden at *Boston*, within and for said Province, on Friday the Fourteenth Day of *August* Instant, at Ten o'clock Beforenoon, to shew Cause (if any they have) why the same Molasses should not be decreed to remain forfeit, as prayed for per Information on File in said Court.

Per Curiam, EZEKIEL PRICE, *D. Regr.*

Custom-House Boston, *August* 8. 1767.

ENTRED-IN.

Rice, Barret and Johnson from Connecticut; Smithwick and Bast from Grenada; Ashburn and Geneste from Liverpool; Goodwin from New-Providence; Hewet, Fuller and Everson from North-Carolina; Allen and McNeal from Quebec; Stanton from Jamaica and Hanconge; Humphreys from St. Vincents & Turks Island; Orr from Greenock.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Howland and Rogers for Newfoundland; Rice & Barret for Connecticut; Walker, Manly, Adams & Wells for West-Indies; Young, Wendell and Main for London; Parker for Philadelphia.

CLEARED-OUT.

Auslin for Surrinam; McFarland for Newfoundland; Thacher for Maryland; Oakes for Louisburgh & Newfoundland; Garhams for Philadelphia.

☞ Faneuil-Hall Lottery will ABSOLUTELY commence Drawing the 21st of this Month: A few Tickets may be had at the *Heart* and *Crown*, if applied for immediately.

† There way 5. ¶ Thus was the fatal Revenue act past, which in all Likelihood will cease from as much Distress as the Stamp act; if not more! ∧ Old. Page 550

Peter Roberts

HAS received by the laſt Veſſels from LONDON, a compleat and freſh Aſſortment of genuine Drugs and Medicines, which he will ſell at the very loweſt Advance for Caſh or ſhort Credit, at his Shop, *directly oppoſite the Weſt Door* of the Court-Houſe, BOSTON.

Likewiſe,

ALLUM, Copperas, Madder & Preſs Papers, and every article in the Dyers and Chothiers Buſineſs
Turkey Figgs
Currants
Caſk and Jar Raiſins
Oyl of all ſorts
Almonds, &c.
Engliſh & Poland Starch by large or ſmall Quantities.
Surgeons Inſtruments of all kinds
Turlington's Balſam Life
Hill's Balſam Honey
Anderſon's, *Lockyer*'s and *Hooper*'s Pills
Annodyne Nicklaces
Britiſh Oyl, and all other patenteed Medicines
a great Variety of new Perfumes and Smelling Bottles
Court Plaiſter,
French Chalk, and
Choice Pink Root cured in the beſt manner.

N. B. At the ſame Place may be had cheap, Painters Oils, Colours, and Bruſhes.

To be ſold by Jonathan Maſon,

Next Door to the Sign of the Buck *and* Glove, *in Cornhill,*

A Quantity of Pitch and Tar, choice Connecticut Pork, repack'd & pickled, Hog's Lard, Philadelphia Iron, Spring and Fall Bever, Engliſh Loaf Sugar by the Hoglhead or ſingle Loaf, beſt French Indigo, and an Aſſortment of Ironmongery, Braziery and Cutlery Wares, at the loweſt Rate for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

To be ſold by HENRY LLOYD,

At his Store in King-Street.

Philadelphia Flour, Ship Bread, *New-York* Butter Bread, *New-York* Ale, *Connecticut* Pork and Beef, *Albany* Peaſe, Sperma-ceti Candles, Tar, Pitch and Turpentine; a good aſſortment of Cordage, Linſeed Oil, old *Jamaica* Spirit, *French* Indigo, Cotton Wool, Brazeletto; a large aſſortment of Anchors very cheap, refin'd Barr Iron, Hawxhurſt's, Elk-Ridge and other ſorts of Pigg Iron, Pot-Aſh Kettles and Coolers, Iron Fiſh Kettles, &c.

☞ Said LLOYD has to Let a convenient Warehouſe and ſeveral Sheds, & gives Caſh for FLAX-SEED.

ALMONDS and CITRON to be ſold by WILLIAM PATTIN, in Cornhill.

TO BE LET near the Orange Tree,

TWO lower Rooms and Chambers, a Garden, Pump of good Water, and other Accommodations. Enquire of the Printers.

We the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of *John Jones*, Eſq; late of *Roxbury*, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed therefor, hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend the ſaid Buſineſs the ſecond Monday of this and the Five next enſuing Months, from Seven to Nine o'Clock in the Evening, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-ſtreet.

THOMAS JACKSON,
Boſton, Auguſt 3. 1767. ANDREW FANEUIL PHILLIPS,
JOSHUA GREEN.

TO BE SOLD,

A handſome large commodious double Brick Dwelling HOUSE, with a good Garden, paved Yard, and a good Well of Water, and many other Conveniencies, ſuitable for a Gentleman, now in the Improvement of Mr. *Nathaniel Taylor*, ſituated in Brattle-Street, near the Rev. Mr. *Cooper*'s Meeting-Houſe.——Any Gentleman inclining to purchaſe the ſame may apply to *John Dennie*, at his Houſe in Southack-Court, near the Hon. *James Pitts*, Eſq; or of the Printers hereof. tbc

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We the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of *Samuel Wentworth*, late of *Boſton*, Eſq; deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, and Six Months being allowed therefor, hereby give Notice that we ſhall attend the ſaid Buſineſs the firſt Tueſday of the Six next enſuing Months, from Six to Seven o'Clock in the Evening, at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in King-ſtreet.

Boſton, July 27. 1767. SHRIMPTON HUTCHINSON,
GEORGE BETHUNE,
TUTHILL HUBBART.

This Day is Publiſhed,

And ſold by T. *and* J. FLEET, *in Cornhill,*

Price 9d. ſingle, or 8ſ. per Doz.

An Eſſay on Univerſal Redemption:

Wherein is ſhewn,

That Chriſt did not die purely for the ſake of a ſmall Part of Mankind; but all and every Man.

That, by Chriſt, every Man is put into a capacity of obtaining everlaſting ſalvation.

That neither *Adam*'s ſin, nor any of our own, hath made the bleſſed God implacable and irreconcileable; but that he will afford all neceſſary grace to enable and excite us to faith, repentance and a godly life. And,

That upon the faithful improvement of this abundant mercy and help, he will, moſt aſſuredly, forgive all men their ſins, juſtify, ever bleſs and ſave them.

By JOHN SMITH.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe*. He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil*, by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.*—*ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

To the Honorable SAMUEL DANFORTH, *Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace throughout the Province of the* Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

WE the Subſcribers, Proprietors of a Tract of Land (including an Iſland called *Jeremy Squam*, or Long Iſland) formerly the Land of Mr. *George Davie*, deceaſed, lying partly on the Eaſterly and Southerly Side of *Sheepſcot* River, and on *Damarefcotta* River; and partly on the Weſterly and Northerly Side of *Wiſcaſſet* Bay, with the Land lying on the Weſterly and Northerly Side of *Mountſweeds*-Bay, in the County of *Lincoln*; humbly requeſt your Honor to iſſue a Warrant for calling a Meeting of the ſaid Proprietors, to be held at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in *Boſton*, on the laſt Tueſday in *September* next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to act on the following Articles, *viz.*

1. To chooſe a Moderator, Clerk, Treaſurer, and Collector of Taxes.

2. To chooſe a ſtanding Committee to tranſact the Affairs of the Propriety, to ſettle all Accounts; adjuſt the Debts due from the Propriety, and order the Payment of the ſame; to ſell or diſpoſe of any Lands undiſpoſed of; and to proſecute in the Law any Perſon or Perſons who may have illegally got into Poſſeſſion of any of the Lands belonging to the Propriety, and eject the ſame.

3. To agree and conclude on ſome Method in Order to raiſe Money by Tax, or otherways, for diſcharging the Debts that are due, or may become due from the Propriety.

4. To agree on ſome Method for keeping the Books and Papers of the Propriety for the future.

5. To agree on a Method for the Diviſion of any of the Lands of the Propriety which remain undivided.

6. To conſider and determine what Allowance ſhall be made the Committee and Clerk, for their Time and Trouble in tranſacting their Affairs.

7. To ratify and confirm any, or all Matters and Things tranſacted at former Meetings.

8. To agree on ſome Method for calling a Proprietors Meeting for the future; and to paſs any further Votes that may be thought needful.

Boſton, July 20. 1767. THOMAS HUBBARD,
NICH. BOYLSTON,
THOMAS GRAY,
STEPHEN MINOT,
SAMUEL DOGGET,

Province of *Maſſachuſets-Bay*,

(L.S.) *To* STEPHEN MINOT, *of* Boſton, *in the County of* Suffolk, *in ſaid Province, one of the Principal Proprietors of the aforeſaid Lands and Iſland, lying in the County of* Lincoln *aforeſaid, Greeting.*

IN Purſuance of the foregoing Application and Requeſt, you are (in his Majeſty's Name) hereby required to give Notice (in Time and Manner as the Law directs) to the Proprietors of the aforeſaid Lands and Iſland lying within the ſame, to be holden at the Time, Place, and for the Purpoſes mentioned in the afore-written Petition. Given under my Hand and Seal this Twenty Second Day of *July* Anno Domini, 1767, and in the Seventh Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

S. DANFORTH, *Juſtice of the Peace throughout the ſaid Province.*

Boſton, July 25. 1767.

BY Virtue of the aforegoing Warrant to me directed, I do hereby Notify and Warn the Proprietors of the aforeſaid Lands to meet at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe in Boſton, *on the laſt Tueſday of* September 1767, *at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Purpoſes therein mentioned.* STEPHEN MINOT.

JUST Open'd, and now ready for Sale, by

Jolley Allen,

At his Shop about Midway between the Governor's and the Town-Houſe, and almoſt Oppoſite the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill,

BOSTON,

A very large and genteel Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, fit for all Seaſons, too many to be enumerated ſeperately in an Advertiſement.——

With a large Aſſortment of Iriſh Linnens, light and dark ground Callicoes and Patches, ſome very low priz'd, ſilver'd and other Ribbons, with Necklaces and Earings, Pendants and Head flowers, with ſilver Tippets & Turbans, ſprig'd Sattins and Capuchin Silks, ſome very low priz'd, Womens ſilk Gloves and Mitts, ſome extraordinary good, different colors, long ſilk Purſes, Callimancoes of all colors, ſome very low priz'd, ſuperfine London German Serges of moſt colors, at 36s. per Yard, with Shalloons, Tammies, and Durants of all colors and prices, plain and ſilk Sagathees and Duroys of the neweſt and moſt faſhionable colors very low prized, neat Damaſcus for Mens Jackets, Womens Engliſh flower'd and plain Ruſſel Shoes of ſeveral colors, very good, at a Dollar a Pair, Women's Lynn made Callimanco Shoes, at 30s. O. T. a Pair, very neat China Cups and Saucers very low priz'd, and am determined to ſell all the above Articles in the ſame Proportion as thoſe which have the Prices fix'd to them.

☞ Choice London Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Hundred, Dozen or Half Dozen, at the loweſt Prices, with great Encouragement to Retailers; and 30s. O. T. by the ſingle Pound, 15s. the Half Pound, and 7s. 6d. the Quarter of a Pound.

Alſo choice French Indigo by large or ſmall Quantities.

☞ *N. B.* The above Tea and Indigo are warranted of the beſt Kind; and if they prove otherwiſe will be taken back, and the Money returned by the ſaid *Jolley Allen.*

John Hunt

Has imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON, *and* BRISTOL,

And Sells at the very loweſt Rates by Wholeſale and Retail, at his SHOP newly opened, oppoſite the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill, *BOSTON.*

NAils, Tacks & Brads of all ſizes
beſt Window Glaſs
beſt London Wool Cards
beſt Gun Powder
Bar Lead, Shot
Engliſh & German Steel
Warming & Frying Pans
beſt London Pewter Diſhes, Plates, Baſons, Porringers, Spoons, quart and pint Pots, Cans,
Hard metal Tankards, Cream Potts, Tea Potts, Pepper Boxes, Bed Pans
beſt hard metal Plates
Iron & wood Coffee Mills
all ſorts of Locks, Hinges, Bolts, & Latches,
Compaſſes, Box Rules,
Chizzles, Hammers, Iron Squares, Hand-ſaws, &c.
Kitchin & Parlour Bellows
Shovels and Tongs
Andirons, Chimney Hooks
Iron and Braſs Candleſticks, Snuffers

BOx Irons & Stands
Iron & Braſs Wire
Coffin Handles & Nails
all ſorts of Shoemaker's Tools, Braſs Cocks,
a compleat aſſortment of braſs Furniture for Deſk and Book Caſes, &c.
Braſs Scales and Weights
Gimblets, Tap Borers
Box Compaſſes
Iron & braſs Jews Harps
Curling Tongs
Braſs Chaiſe-Nails
Curry Combs
a great Variety of Shoe and Knee Buckles.
Sleeve Buttons
Awl Blades & Hafts
a Variety of Coat and Jacket Buttons
Snuff & Tobacco Boxes
Spectacles, Velvet Corks
all ſorts of Sadler's Ware
With a great Variety of other Articles, too many to be enumerated.

N. B. The above GOODS will be ſold as low as can be bought *(without Exception)* at any Store or Shop in TOWN.

A ſmall Invoice of Engliſh Goods of about £. 200 Sterl. Value, to be Sold at the original Sterling Coſt. Enquire of the Printers.

HIGH-WATER at *BOSTON*, SUN's RISING and SETTING, &c. for the enſuing Week.

High Water.	H. M.	*Riſes.* H. M.	*Sets.* H. M.
MONDAY,	11 57	4 59	7 1
TUESDAY,	12 53	5 1	6 59
WEDNESDAY,	1 47	5 2	6 58
THURSDAY,	2 32	5 3	6 57
FRIDAY,	3 21	5 4	6 56
SATURDAY,	4 11	5 5	6 55
SUNDAY,	5 8	5 6	6 54

Full Moon laſt Night, at 8 o'Clock

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.